

**AMERICAN FOOTWEAR
DUMPED IN JAPAN****Market Demoralized by Bargain Prices.**

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 28.—Thousands of cases of American footwear have been brought to Japan by representatives of an American exporting firm and are being offered at bargain prices. The result of the extensive advertising has been to demoralize the shoe market throughout the whole Far East north of Hong Kong.

Oriental leather dealers and shoe manufacturers have stopped buying leather and have cancelled some orders already in, believing that these shipments of footwear denote tremendous stocks in America which will be dumped on the Oriental market by American manufacturers and exporters who find themselves landed up with high priced footwear which they must dispose of quickly.

U. S. MISSIONARIES PLENTIFUL.

There are 234 Americans in the Pootung district of China, which comprises nearly the northern half of Fukien province. Twenty-five of these are engaged in commercial work, the remainder being missionaries.

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with South Africa**

SO important have become the trade relations between South Africa and the United States that a movement is under way to establish an American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa. The purpose of the new organization, it is announced, is to maintain cordial cooperation with the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington and other chambers in the United States interested in the extension of American trade and enterprise in South Africa. Consider the assistance and service which can be rendered by more than 500 branch offices distributed throughout these provinces. These facilities are available to American business men.

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**DECISION SETTLES
OLD SHIPPING CASE**

Suit Against Breitung & Co.
for \$172,000 Grew Out of
War Seizure.

An echo from the past has just been heard in the Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision affirming an opinion of Judge Learned Hand concerning the right of a shipper to recover freight on a cargo in the event a ship does not complete its voyage.

The case in question, upon which the decision was rendered, involves a suit brought by a shipper against Breitung & Co. of a Hanover street to recover \$172,000 prepaid freight on a cargo of cotton shipped to European waters and seized by the French as a prize of war. The decision, which does the right of the shipper to collect, is of widespread interest to shipping men.

The plaintiff in the case had shipped 11,000 bales of cotton on the steamer Dacia consigned to Rotterdam for transshipment to Bremen. Before the ship sailed it is alleged that the shipper received word from official sources that the cotton would be seized and purchased by the Allies. Under assurance of protection against loss by reason of the seizure the shipper is said to have paid to Breitung & Co. \$172,000 in prepayment of freight charges.

When the Dacia reached the English Channel a French cruiser took her into the port of Brest and the steamer was condemned as a prize. The cargo was taken off and the shipper sold the cargo to the French Government at the price at which the cotton was invoiced to the consignee at Bremen.

At the original hearing of the case before Judge Hand Messrs. Katz & Sommerich, attorneys for Breitung, contended that the shipper having voluntarily accepted the cargo and sold it to the French Government at the full price he would have received had it been delivered by the steamer at Rotterdam and from there forwarded to Bremen, which price included the prepaid freight. The sum and substance of the matter is that the libellant agreed to substitute the port of Brest for the port of Rotterdam as the bill of lading entitled him to do by transshipment if the steamer for any cause were prevented from proceeding in the ordinary course of her voyage.

**ODD SUPERSTITIONS
HELD BY JAPANESE**

If Children Look Into Mirrors
They're Apt to Have
Twins Later.

There are many popular, as distinguished from religious, superstitions in Japan. These originally sprang from mostly moral precepts and gradually became harmless. They prevail more widely among people in the rural and mountain districts than among city dwellers and among the older and ignorant classes than among the young and educated groups. Some of these superstitions are:

At a marriage ceremony a dress of purple color is taboo, lest the mutual love of the bride and groom be quenched, as purple is a color most liable to fade.

If while a person is very ill a cup of medicine be upset by accident, it is a sure sign of his recovery; he needs medicine no longer.

Fire is the spirit of the god Koin. It is supposed to have a purifying effect and must be respected. To step on fire and thus refuse it, will cause a calamity. The bore is not unknown in Japan, and the Japanese are pestered with visitors who sit their welcome out and drive their hosts into a frenzy of eagerness to get rid of them. The Japanese recipe of getting rid of them is as follows: Go to the kitchen, turn the broom upside down, put a towel over it and fan it lustily. The tedious visitors will soon depart.

Japanese babies and children are not allowed to look into mirrors, for if they do, when they grow up and marry they will have twins.

When measles, chickenpox or whooping cough prevails in a neighborhood and parents do not wish to have their children become infected they put a notice on the front door stating that their children are absent.

**CEYLON TEA INDUSTRY
IS BADLY DEPRESSED**

Heavy Stocks Held Abroad
Responsible for Situation.

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.—The depression in Ceylon's tea industry is critical, according to United States Consul Evers. While the quantity of tea exported from the island is normal, the heavy stocks of low grade teas held in London have reacted unfavorably on the market upon which Ceylon is dependent for its tea prices.

It is necessary to ship tea from Ceylon as soon as cured, otherwise the humidity and temperature of the climate cause the tea to deteriorate rapidly. The present cost of production averages 40 Ceylon cents a pound, while the present average of prices obtained at local auctions is only 34 1/2 cents a pound.

In order to alleviate the depression somewhat the majority of estates have inaugurated a system of "fine picking" which will reduce the quantity picked and insure a higher grade of tea. Despite this development, several estates have stopped producing, but by heavy pruning, so that pruning will not be necessary for six months. It is expected these estates can again start producing with little difficulty.

NEW FAMINE RELIEF MEASURE
PEKIN, Dec. 11.—In connection with famine relief measures in Shantung surveys are being made for the construction of a dirt road from Tungtsungfu and Wutung. The road, which will penetrate one of the worst famine stricken sections of Shantung and afford direct connection with the main railway line from Tientsin south of the Yangtze River, will involve an expenditure of \$300,000.

MOTOR CAR BRANCH OPENED.
MANILA, Nov. 3.—The rapid increase in the use of motor vehicles in the Far East has caused the General Motors Corporation to open a branch in Manila under the management of Bruce J. Miles of New York. The new branch will not distribute cars and trucks, but will offer cooperation with dealers.

**BIG OPIUM SEIZURE
MADE IN PHILIPPINES**

Value of 2,000 Tins Placed at
\$150,000.

CHIEF, P. I., Dec. 1.—The Customs authorities here have made one of the record hauls of opium through capturing 2,000 tins of the drug in a single raid. Its value is estimated at \$150,000. Despite the vigor with which Gov. Harrison has attacked this traffic through the Customs and Revenue Departments, it still thrives and until the United States government can take action there will be little reason for the authorities to relax their vigilance. An opium monopoly is enjoyed by the British North Borneo Company, whose territory lies just across the Mindanao Sea from the southern Philippine Islands. The traffic is carried on mostly by the Moros, who run down to these islands in their swift little vintas, take on the opium awaiting them, and put on board any one of scores of little cover and harbors, where the cargos are set ashore. Because of lack of coast patrol forces it is seldom the real smugglers are caught.

**INDIA UNDER ACUTE
TRADE DEPRESSION**

Financial and Industrial Concerns
of Bombay and Calcutta
Struggle With Problem.

India is passing through a difficult period of financial stringency and acute trade depression, according to authoritative advice received from leading financial and industrial concerns in Bombay and Calcutta.

Statistics augmenting these advices show that the early months of 1920 in India witnessed a decided setback, and the period which followed was almost entirely dominated by the fluctuations of exchange, which acted as a very severe check on the exports of Indian produce. When this state of affairs was added to a period of stagnation in the produce consuming markets of the continent of Europe and the United States the effect on Indian prosperity was very great.

The accumulative result of these setbacks was that produce prices fell, exports were restricted and the balance of trade gradually veered against the country. On the other hand, the high rates of exchange stimulated the imports of goods from England and from America.

India has been starved of imported goods for five years and the opportunity was taken of placing the accumulated orders at such a favorable exchange. These orders were executed and the goods were shipped throughout the last summer and are still being shipped to India in enormous quantities. Consequently the balance of trade has moved still further against India and has gradually brought down exchange rates until the rupee stood as low as 1s. 7d. during October.

Import dealers, therefore, are faced with a fall of 40 per cent. in exchange and the prices of goods expressed in rupees have not advanced to anything like the same extent. Consequently the dealers are unable to pay the prices asked and, rather than face the heavy loss, dealers in some cases are cancelling or endeavoring to cancel orders and are making every endeavor to postpone the date of their liabilities in the hope that exchange may rise and so reduce their losses.

Another complexity in the eyes of the Indian dealer is the fixing of the rupee by the currency commission at a rate of 10 to the gold sovereign. In face of this Government order he falls to understand how it can be possible for the rate of exchange on the pound sterling to fall so low. The result is that important bodies passed a resolution to the effect that payment of foreign bills will be stopped until an exchange rate is in force at the minimum rate of two shillings to a rupee.

To make matters worse, there is a great shortage of ready money in the banks, and heavy losses have been sustained by many individuals owing to the slump in the share markets.

**PAN-PACIFIC EDUCATORS
TO MEET IN HONOLULU**

Conference Arranged to Begin on August 11.

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 1.—The first Pan-Pacific educational conference will be held in Honolulu August 11 to 21 inclusive, according to announcement by officials of the Pan-Pacific Union. Alexander Hume Ford, secretary-director of the union, has wired Dr. Frank F. Bunker, chief of the city school system, Bureau of Education, at Washington, fixing the dates in response to a request from Dr. Bunker. Secretary John Barton Payne of the Interior Department is expected to lead formal invitations to educators from lands touching the Pacific to attend the conference.

According to word received from the Interior Department about seventy-five leading educators are expected to attend. It is expected that Central and South American countries, as well as the United States, Canada, the Oriental nations and Australia and New Zealand, will be represented. Material book publishers have requested that they be permitted to call a conference of their own number simultaneously with that of the educators.

Secretary Ford of the Pan-Pacific Union already has reserved passage for a number of educators expected from mainland United States. The arrival and departure of these delegates will be timed so as to permit them to visit points of interest in the Hawaiian group.

MAKE NAILS OF BARBED WIRE.

Latvians Find Good Use for Left Over Defences.

RIGA, Latvia, Jan. 2.—A use has been found here for the vast quantities of barbed wire left on the battlefields of Eastern Europe. Riga inventors have devised machinery for stamping nails out of the wire and have by this method relieved the shortage of nails in the Baltic States.

Riga has been the centre of so much fighting throughout the war that most of the lakes, streams and roads about the city are thoroughly lined with barbed wire entanglements and great numbers of full spools of wire are lying about. The expense of collecting wire for making nails is thus made light. Many of the piles at this port are stacked high with wire suitable for nail making.

**CHINA NEEDS LOAN
IN REORGANIZATION**

New Parliament Also Must Be
Chosen, Says Premier
Chin Yun-peng.

PEKIN, Dec. 11.—China needs a new Parliament and a foreign loan to reorganize the Government, Premier Chin Yun-peng told the newspaper men at the capital recently in a verbal statement. The Premier outlined to the correspondents a whole programme of reorganization, which the Government hopes to put into effect. The Parliament, he said, should draft a proper constitution for reuniting China, now that the mandate of the President has gone forth declaring peace between the northern and southern factions.

The Premier said the Government desired to reorganize a reunion of the north and south and to separate the civil from military jurisdiction. This last, he said, might appear ridiculous to foreigners, but he added, in China "the military have overstepped civilian powers so that one finds difficulty in drawing a clear line between the two."

The Premier referred to a report that the main reason for looking for a reunion of China was the desire of the central Government to secure loans from foreign countries. "I emphatically state that the Government has no such desire," said Premier Chin. "The mandate was entirely free from such a desire. On the contrary, it was only after this unity and in view of the Government's measure for reorganization of the whole country that a necessity for the loan arose."

"The idea of a foreign loan was only to spare the people from making that loan themselves to the Government. Capital from abroad might be brought into the country and thus save the people from using their own capital already earmarked for their own individual undertakings."

The Premier declared, however, that the Chinese Government would not make a foreign loan, although the necessity was pressing, except on such conditions as would not endanger the sovereignty of the country or involve any danger to its political status.

**AMERICAN BUNGALOWS
NOT POPULAR IN JAPAN**

Attempt to Introduce Portable
Houses Fails.

TOKIO, Dec. 1.—With the double hope of business success and social service a certain firm in Japan some time ago began the importation of American made movable houses on a large scale. The houses, the firm believed, would offer very comfortable and cozy little homes at reasonable prices to the salary earning classes of Nippon and would bring about a great improvement in the domestic life of the Japanese.

The enterprise, well meaning as it undoubtedly was, turned out a failure. It was like an overvalued but unutilized jewel. The firm was trying to impose the dogmas of Christianity on heathens regardless of the latter's ideas, temperament and history.

The Japanese have their own customs, modes of living and traditions, which, irrespective of whether they may be good or bad, are dear to their hearts and hard to give up in a fortnight. Homes are the most basic of institutions and house construction is the result of centuries of home life of a nation. To try to make the Japanese give up their customary houses immediately and dwell in American made houses is like trying to urge them to give up all Japanese ways of feeling, believing and thinking.

TO PUT GAMBLERS TO DEATH.

CANTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Chien Chung-ming has announced that he will issue a manifesto making gambling an offence punishable by death. Agitation against gambling has been going on in the south for some time, and late last month 30,000 people joined in a giant demonstration against the vice. The gambling houses, especially the fan tan joints, have been attractions for tourists visiting Canton for many years. If the manifesto is carried out many deaths are expected.

JAPAN'S ELECTRIC PLANTS EXTENSIVE.

TOKIO, Dec. 1.—According to a recent investigation by the Department of Communications the number of companies undertaking electrical operations throughout Japan totalled 778, with an aggregate capital of \$609,195,480. The electric power generated amounted to 1,305,545 kilowatts.

GERMANS INVADING JAPAN.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—Japanese business men declare that more German merchants are now active in Japan than at any time before the war and are much concerned over the new competition offered by them. German engineers are besieging Japanese manufacturers for positions and millions of dollars' worth of German toys, dyes and chemicals has been imported.

**CHINA FEELS SAFE
FROM BOLSHEVISM**

High Official Also Asserts
That Monarchism Has No
Chance of Revival.

PEKIN, Dec. 1.—Neither Bolshevism nor monarchism has a chance in China to-day, in the opinion of Dr. Philip Tsau, Assistant Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, unofficially expressed to the Associated Press. Dr. Tsau, who is a student of international law, refutes "vicious reports and inspired statements of a damaging nature which have been circulated recently both in China and abroad, and which not only mislead public opinion but have a serious repercussion on trade." He writes as follows:

"The reports which are most persistent are precisely those which are most ill founded. One is that a monarchial restoration has actually occurred or is imminent; another that the country not only offers an attractive field for Bolshevism, but that an insidious and far reaching campaign of propaganda is actually raging which may engulf the nation."

"Both reports disclose singular ignorance of existing conditions and of the whole trend of Chinese thought. The factors which led to the abdication of the Manchui dynasty nearly a decade ago are not only operative to-day, but have been made a hundredfold more powerful by natural development and by the march of events throughout the world. It may be said generally that the people at large are so completely accustomed to the republican idea that the renunciation of an hereditary ruler seems to belong to a remote past."

"As for Bolshevist doctrines, China is probably the last country in the world that need fear what is the nightmare of other nations. Not only is the land all divided and tightly held in small parcels by title deed among tens of millions of cultivators, who comprise the majority of the population, but capitalism in the

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**TOKIO ALSO HAVING
CARNIVAL OF GRAFT**

Mayor Forced Out in Cleaning Up Process.

TOKIO, Nov. 27.—Inefficiency and corruption in the city government have caused such a scandal as was never known before in Japanese municipal affairs. The Mayor, Viscount Tajiri, has been forced to resign and a general cleaning up of the entire machinery of the city government is in progress.

The eruption came as the result of substantiated graft charges against certain officials who were handling the reconstruction of Tokio's streets. Who the next Mayor will be is still a matter of much conjecture. Viscount Shibusawa has heartily endorsed the unsought candidacy of Baron Goto.

SHANGHAI CAR TRAFFIC HEAVY

The street railways of Shanghai carry about 7,000,000 persons per mile of rail per annum, which is more than twice as many passengers as are carried by the cities of Manchester and Liverpool, which cities are comparable to Shanghai.

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